

In the near future and as a result the Berlin official reports have assumed a changed tone. Whereas a week ago every allied success was denied, in all probability the theory that the German army would halt the British and French before the German people could learn the truth, which could give time for, "elaborate explanations," the policy now, is to concede defeat. To-night's official report admits that the British southwest of Arras and north of Peronne have made gains.

AMERICANS ADVANCE LINES IN FLANDERS

Stiff Enemy Resistance Overcome East of Voormezele.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 2.—American troops fighting with the British on the Flanders front made further progress to-day in the Voormezele region. The Americans have advanced through Voormezele in an easterly direction, overcoming stiff enemy resistance. The British, assisted by the American troops, continue to advance in the Lys region, the British having been successful in driving the enemy rear guard before them. Dolieu and Le Verrier have been captured. Opposition developed near Steenwerck, but it was beaten down. The advance east of Kemmel continues. The British have gained ground toward Panbroek Moutin. On their entrance into Voormezele yesterday the Americans found that all that remained of the town were piles of debris, for the sheltering houses had been so badly hit that hardly one brick was left standing upon another. As the Americans advanced the German rear guard was broken up and the line was opened up with their machine guns, but these were quickly silenced without much trouble. Elsewhere in the same locality the Americans also advanced the line, keeping in contact with the retreating enemy. Counter attacks by the Germans resulted in their gaining little more than a slight foothold, which in every case was quickly loosened by British and American rear attacks. In most places the Germans did not even get a foothold, for the advancing formations were met with hurricanes of fire under which they melted away.

QUEANT SWITCH LINE PIERCED BY BRITISH

Penetrate to Depth of Three Miles at One Point.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 2.—The British have pierced the Drocourt-Queant line in a fierce battle, which has been raging since dawn and which probably will prove to be one of the most important of the war. Canadian and English troops at last reported had at one point driven in a little more than three miles, and were still going. The fighting was as furious as any since the war began and increased in intensity as the British battled their way forward, meeting the ever growing resistance of the enemy, who had put in every available man and was rushing up reserves at the rear. Thousands of prisoners have been captured; the roads to the British rear are littered with the dead. There has been fierce fighting in Dury, which was taken by the British, and Mount Dury, which the Germans held in great strength, was stormed. The British went on after killing enormous numbers of the enemy. The Germans died fighting here, as elsewhere. Cagnicourt wood and Cagnicourt have been captured, and Bois de Bouche, to the southeast, is reported also to have been captured.

There has been heavy fighting in Burey, northeast of Queant, where large numbers of prisoners have been captured, and similar progress has been made against the northern end of the Queant-Drocourt line for some distance. All during the night there was very heavy fighting around the British positions, which were almost jammed up against the great German defense system. Piles of dead Germans were one of the results during one enemy attack. A sergeant with a machine gun killed six Germans who tried to rush him. It was soon after 5 o'clock in the morning that the massed British cannon broke loose with a roar that was heard for miles in a crash barrage. The whole sky seemed to blaze as thousands of British shells poured into the German wire and lines.

When the barrage raised the Canadian and English swarmed to the attack. Just behind them were numerous tanks of all sizes. They had been over only a minute when the enemy opened up with a counter attack. The British have been by far the strongest force put down since the British offensive began. The instant the British appeared the Germans in many cases jumped out of the trenches and held their hands high above their heads. In some cases, however, the advance of the British met with a hail of machine gun bullets, but notwithstanding this they pushed on. Quickly the first line was overcome. From all along the line came reports that the Germans in disgust were retreating in panic stricken, and many of them were found cowering in holes and screaming with fright.

By seven-thirty o'clock the British had completely passed the German front and support lines. It was then that the motor machine guns dashed out on the good roads at the German rear. Tanks also managed to get through and they are working far in advance of the infantry.

Some of the fast motor machine guns are reported by the airplanes to have made their way along the Canal du Nord on the roads between Douai and Marquion, while others are reported to be holding the bridgeheads against large numbers of German reserves, who certainly are coming up in the rear.

38 U-BOAT VICTIMS LAND.

British Steamship and Two Fishing Craft Sunk.
A CANADIAN ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 2.—The British steamship Eschir, 4,151 tons, bound from Bordeaux to Montreal, was torpedoed the night of August 16 when about 500 miles off the French coast. Thirteen survivors of the crew of thirty-seven have arrived here on an oil tanker which picked them up.

St. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 2.—Twenty men from the fishing schooner Elsie Porter of Lunenburg, N. S., and five from the schooner Potomac of La Have, N. S., landed here to-day, reporting that their vessels were sunk by a German submarine last Friday. The captain of the Porter was held a prisoner on the submarine.

German Potato Crop Larger.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2.—An official German crop report estimates the yield this year at from 10 to 15 per cent. above that of 1917. The area planted to early potatoes was a fifth greater than in 1917, and that to late potatoes also showed an increase.

Pier Burned; Steamer Scorched.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Fire destroyed the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company's wharf here to-day and partly burned the superstructure of the steamer Newport News, moored at the pier. The loss is estimated at \$125,000.

JAPANESE SURPRISE DISPERSES REDS

Sudden Flank Movement First Intimation of Presence of Mikado's Troops.

MAKE GENERAL ADVANCE

Allied Forces in Siberia Start for Habarovsk—Semenov Gains Easily.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
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VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 30 (delayed).—Indications are that the enemy is in full retreat on the Ussuri front as a result of a sudden flank movement of the Japanese, who cut the railway and captured two armored trains. It appears this is the first intimation the enemy had that the Japanese were in the field.

A letter written by a German officer to his wife and found in his pocket after he was killed last week told how the French and British had been defeated and how he hoped to occupy Nikolai. The Japanese evidently came as a surprise to him. The Japanese cavalry since then has been extremely active, seizing the bridges across the Ussuri River. Little has been seen of the enemy left there for the Ussuri front has little stomach for conflict with regularly organized opposition.

The general advance of all the Allies, including the Americans, began this morning. There may be good defensive positions between this city and Habarovsk, their objective, which would enable the enemy to hold up the advance.

Semenov Almost Unopposed.
Gen. Semenov continues to advance practically without opposition. The main enemy forces are now concentrated on the Onon River. Information from this region is unreliable. Some of the enemy left there for the Ussuri front when Semenov retired. Others went toward Lake Baikal. How many remained at the base at Chita cannot be ascertained.

Chita is reported in great disorder, with many assassinations and robberies. The Amur railway is badly out of repair. The Japanese are taking a check in Chita. On the Balkan front the Czechs have moved east along the east side of the lake. Reports say they have occupied the important town of Verkhodinsk, and that they fought successful actions against the enemy.

Other reports say that the Bolsheviks associated forces are conducting a rabble force, with many undisciplined youths. There has been a general expectation that the Bolsheviks would not face regular troops and would desert the Germans and Austrians. There is reason to believe they are already doing this.

Arsenal May Fall to Allies.
On the Ussuri front the enemy is reported short of supplies and that they have no source of supply except the Habarovsk arsenal, which is soon likely to fall into allied hands. The general military situation is much improved because the enemy appears to be collapsing on the Ussuri front and because the Czechs on Lake Baikal are more than likely to be successful.

However, at least 25,000 prisoners are available for concentration against the Czech expedition into the Baikal region. It would be premature to predict the ultimate success of Gen. Diederich's army. His chances, however, seem to be much better than they were a few weeks ago.

It is understood that additional troops are being mobilized in Japan. Feeling with regard to the disarmed volunteers continues to run high. One officer with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel killed himself, so keenly did he take the matter to heart. The officers and men of this group felt they could no longer stand by and see a new Russian army which could serve alongside the Allies.

It never grew beyond the original dimensions, indicating a lack of enthusiasm on the part of the local population. Its sponsor was the Zemstvo, mainly a Socialist body, and its possibility of usefulness was destroyed by the disagreements in the Zemstvo.

Disarming Merely to Obey Law.
The case of the suicide is particularly pathetic. He told his two sons he could not live after being dishonored before the jeering populace. He enjoined his sons to be true to their country and to support the Allies. Unhappily there seems to be but few in this town who cherish the same laudable sentiments.

The motives of the Allies in ordering the disarmament of the corps have been widely misunderstood and circulars have been printed explaining that the step was taken in accordance with the town's regulations, which forbid the presence of armed forces not sanctioned by law. The measure was taken with the sole idea of preventing civil strife. The circulars urge all parties to sink their differences and to unite in the common cause.

The arrest of the Comptroller of Customs by the Zastov to-day caused local excitement. That official appears to have taken his orders from the Horvath faction. This moved the rival Government to put him in jail. The better element feels it is high time the city were put under martial law.

FIRST AIR MAILS TO CHICAGO THURSDAY

Two Planes to Fly 745 Miles in 9 Hours, With 3 Stops.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—An official test flight by airplane over the new Woodrow Wilson airway will be made Thursday when two Post Office Department mail carrying planes will attempt the New York to Chicago journey, a distance of 745 miles, in nine hours and with only three stops. Airplane letter mail will be carried on the trip.

Two airplanes, one a Curtiss and the other a Standard, will attempt the feat. They will leave concurrently from Belmont Park, New York, at 6 A. M. The schedule provides that the first stop shall be made at Lock Haven, Pa., at 8:30. The second will be made at Cleveland, Ohio, at 1:30. The third and last before reaching the Chicago terminal will be made at Bryan, Ohio, at 4:30 P. M. Chicago will be reached, if the schedule is maintained, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Chicago time.

This schedule contemplates a speed of eighty miles an hour, which it will be a simple matter to maintain unless adverse winds of abnormal velocity shall prevail on the day set for the test. If the airplanes are compelled to set a pace ten miles per hour slower, or seventy miles per hour, Chicago will even then be reached at 5 o'clock. This schedule also contemplates delays of thirty minutes at Lock Haven, Cleveland and Bryan for gasoline and lubricating oil. Temporarily the Chicago landing will be made at Grant Park, where the War Exposition is now in progress.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE BATTLES.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The official statements of to-day on the fighting on the western front follow:

BRITISH (NIGHT)—Canadians and English, accompanied by tanks, attacked astride the Arras-Cambrai road this morning, and carried on a wide front that portion of the powerfully organized offensive system known as the Drocourt-Queant line, which lies south of the River Scarpe.

The enemy was holding his trenches in strength and opposed determined resistance to our advance. On the whole front of the assault this resistance was broken, with great loss to the enemy. The Canadians have taken Dury, Villers-lez-Cagnicourt and Cagnicourt and have made progress beyond these places.

On their left, English battalions fought their way forward throughout the German defenses northeast of Epergnay. On the right of the attack English and Scottish troops pressed forward beyond Rencourt-lez-Cagnicourt in the direction of Queant and captured many strongly fortified positions, including the village of Noreuil.

South of this point also our troops made progress and early in the afternoon repulsed a heavy counter attack which the enemy launched in great strength east of Vaulx-Vraucourt.

The English reached the outskirts of Beugny and have taken Villers-aux-Flots. There was sharp fighting throughout the day about Le Transloy. In this locality also hostile counter attacks were repulsed, and the English captured the village.

Between Sailles and Peronne, English and Australian divisions have driven the enemy from St. Pierre-Vaast Wood and captured the villages of Allaines and Haut-Allaines.

East and southeast of Peronne repeated German counter attacks were beaten off by the Australians with heavy loss to the enemy. Several thousand prisoners were captured during the course of the day.

Our patrols have made further progress in the western outskirts of Lens. On the Lys front our troops continue to gain ground and are in close touch with the enemy.

BRITISH (DAY)—Yesterday Welsh and eastern county troops captured Sailly-Saillies and Sailles after heavy fighting.

The English have drawn nearer Le Transloy and Noreuil, where they took a number of prisoners. Rencourt-lez-Cagnicourt and the German positions south of the village were captured during the night by English and Scottish troops, together with some hundreds of prisoners.

In the sector south of the Scarpe, Canadian and English troops attacked at 5 o'clock this morning. They are reported to be making good progress.

In the Lys sector we have reached the Lys River east of Estaires and have captured Neuve-Eglise.

FRENCH (NIGHT)—During the day our troops, who last evening crossed the Canal du Nord opposite Nele, advanced to the east of the canal and have gained a footing on the western slopes of Hill 77. We took prisoners.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne we continued our progress on the plateaux east Crecy-au-Mont and Juvigny despite the enemy's stubborn resistance. We occupied Leuilly and Terny-Sorny, and have advanced north of Crouy.

Bad weather interfered with the aerial operations on September 1. Nevertheless, four enemy airplanes were brought down and one captive balloon was set afire. Our patrol machines carried out bombardments in the region of La Fere. Convoys on the roads radiating from St. Quentin and La Fere were subjected to machine gun fire. During the night 9,868 kilos of bombs were dropped on the railway stations at Marie, Laon and Ham, causing fires. Eight tons of projectiles were dropped on bivouacs in the neighborhood of Villers-Francaux and on stations at Maison Bleue and Guignicourt. Four and a half tons of projectiles were dropped on the latter place, causing heavy damage.

FRENCH (DAY)—In the region of the Canal du Nord the artillery activity was violent. The French repulsed two counter attacks upon the village of Campagne, maintaining their positions.

In the region of the Ailette the French made fresh progress in the wood west of Coucy-le-Chateau and east of Pont St. Mar. One hundred prisoners remained in the hands of the French.

In the Champagne an enemy raid in the region of Auberville was without result.

GERMAN (NIGHT)—The English have attacked between the Scarpe and the Somme. To the southeast of Arras and to the north of Peronne they gained ground. Reserves met their thrust. On both sides of Bapaume the enemy was repulsed.

Between the Oise and the Aisne French attacks developed this afternoon after strong artillery fighting.

GERMAN (DAY)—There have been forefired engagements on both sides of the Lys.

Between the Scarpe and the Somme, the British are continuing their attacks on a front forty-five kilometers (twenty-eight miles) wide. The effect of our artillery fire against troops placed in readiness by the enemy southeast of Arras and on both sides of Bapaume appreciably contributed toward their repulse.

The hottest points in the fighting were at Hendecourt and Noreuil, the shell crater field east of Bapaume and between Rancourt and Bouchavesnes. The enemy north of Hendecourt won ground in the direction of Cagnicourt. He was driven back to Hendecourt by our counter attack. Fighting took place for a long time around Noreuil. It remained in our possession.

On both sides of Vaulx-Vraucourt a tank attack failed. During this period the occupants of an airplane, Lieut. Schweffegor and Vice-Sergeant-Major Guenter, shot a tank into flames with their machine guns. Another was destroyed by artillery fire.

Southeast of Bapaume we repulsed an enemy attack, the main weight of which was directed against Villers-aux-Flots.

North of the Somme we brought the enemy, who since the early morning had pushed forward strong forces, to a standstill on the line of Sailly-Saillies, St. Pierre, Vaast Wood and east of Bouchavesnes and Mont St. Quentin.

Peronne was occupied by the enemy.

On both sides of Nesle the French continued to attack. After the strongest druffire he once more attempted by means of deeply echeloned infantry attacks to break through the canal position.

North of the Nesle-Ham railway line Infantry Regiment 56, under the leadership of Major von Loebke, made every enemy assault fail. In renewed attacks during the evening, in cooperation with a Hessian company, it drove the enemy out if its lines where he had penetrated them. Field artillery which advanced with the first line of infantry to counter attack played an important part in this success.

South of the Nesle-Ham railway lines Brandenburgian and Silesian troops completely repulsed the enemy before their lines.

French attacks during the evening south of Libermont broke down.

On both sides of Noyon enemy infantry, after the heavy fighting of August 31, which was productive of heavy losses for them, remained inactive. Also between the Oise and the Aisne fighting activity was restricted mostly to artillery duels.

Powerful enemy attacks on the Ailette plain and north of Soissons were repulsed.

NEUTRAL, CARRANZA ASSURES CONGRESS

President of Mexico Defends His Acts.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 2.—President Carranza in his address at the opening of the twenty-eighth session of Congress to-night dwelt at length on internal and foreign questions as they affect the republic. He declared it was the determination of Mexico to maintain the strictest neutrality. He defended the course of the republic in the issuance of oil and land decrees.

The neutrality policy, the President said, had been adhered to by a major portion of the Mexican citizenry, and the government had met the various critical situations with complete regard to national honor. Mexico's honor had equally been upheld against acts directed against residents in the United States by the American authorities in recruiting for the United States Army, and finally, in the Nogales incident, which the President asserted was merely a local disturbance.

BOCHES HIRE SHOES AT \$1 TO \$3 A WEEK

Ships Being Manned With Women Sailors, Stokers and Engineers.

SAXONY'S KING IS SCARED

Sends His Two Daughters to Learn Housewifery, in Case Something Happens.

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LONDON, Sept. 2.—The shortage of man power in Germany is further indicated, according to a despatch to the Daily Express from Sweden, by the fact that German ships are arriving at Swedish ports with no men aboard except the captain, all the members of the crew, including stokers and engineers, being women.

"Shoes wanted on hire" is the latest advertisement to appear in the German papers. Some of these advertisements are inserted "in order to enable the hire shoes for a certain period, owing to the necessity of going out of town on business trips. These men go on to say that the success of their trip would be doomed were they to appear in clogs or sandals. They offer from one to three shillings a week, according to the age of the shoes."

A despatch to the Daily Express from Amsterdam says the King of Saxony has ordered his two youngest daughters, Princesses Maria and Anna, to go to Munich to take a course in cookery and housewifery by way of being prepared to marry them, in the event of "something happening" to the royal family of Saxony, to marry into the business class or earn their own living.

Republicanism is extremely strong in Saxony, where the King is held in a good deal of contempt.

ORDERED BY RADIO TO SINK ALL CRAFT

Commander Camouflaged U-Boat Working Off U. S.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 2.—The German submarine operating along the fishing fleet off the Nova Scotia coast is camouflaged with large wavelike lines, according to Capt. Manuel Quadros of the American fishing schooner Rush, sunk by the U-boat a week ago. Capt. Quadros, with nineteen members of his crew, reached his home here to-night, and said that the U-boat was painted dark gray and for several feet above the waterline the disgusting marks were invisible.

Captain Quadros and three of his men were aboard the enemy craft for about three hours. Its commander, who spoke excellent English and Portuguese, told the fishermen that when his vessel left Germany it was under instructions to sink only three masters, but that orders had come by wireless to sink everything in sight. He criticized the American navy for distorting the truth about submarines, exhibiting copies he had on board.

The submarine commander had a list of names of ships which he had heard by the American wordshaking schooner. Progress, one of eight fishermen sent to the bottom off Nantucket early in August.

ENEMY BURNING HIS SUPPLIES.

Huge Fires Observed as Soissons Plateau is Won.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 2.—Huge fires which were seen in the direction of Vauxaillon, northeast of Soissons, at 3 o'clock this afternoon indicated that the enemy was burning his supplies. There is said to be nothing inflammable in that region.

To-day's successes completed the conquest of the Soissons plateau, which will compel the Germans to retire to the Chemin des Dames, which itself is menaced by the French advance toward Vauxaillon.

LENINE ALIVE, SAYS RUSSIAN WIRELESS

It Reports No Information on Wounds.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—London to-day debated the question "Is Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier of Russia, alive or dead?" and apparently came to the conclusion that he is recovering from the bullet wounds inflicted by a girl revolutionary, Dora Kaplan, in Moscow last Friday. The belief also became widespread that the Bolsheviks, with the connivance of their German masters have resorted to their former method of sending false reports in an effort to delude the Allies.

Conflicting news regarding the condition of Lenin was spread yesterday. Official bulletins from Petrograd reported that he was improving, in spite of the report via Copenhagen, that he had succumbed to his wounds. A Russian official wireless despatch to-day from Moscow said:

At 9:30 o'clock Sunday night Premier Lenin was sleeping very well. There was no inflammation in the wounds. There was a rise in temperature due to the effusion of blood in the pleura.

Amsterdam forwarded a despatch that Lenin was out of danger and added that 5,000 Social Revolutionaries have been arrested and sentenced to death. This information reached Amsterdam through the Yassische Zeitung, which cited a Moscow despatch as authority for the statement. The Yassische Zeitung also said that the prisoners would be put to death if the Social Revolutionaries conducted any more intrigues against the Soviet Government.

Other despatches to the Yassische Zeitung report that all the roads leading to the Kremlin in Moscow and also the main streets of the city are lined with troops. The inhabitants keep indoors, fearing fresh disturbances.

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ALLIED CONTROL OF SUPPLIES COMPLETE

Lord Cecil Emphasizes Principle of Pool Governing Food and Shipping.

AVOID GERMAN METHOD

Refuse to Make Nations Slaves as Teutons Are Subject to General Staff.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at a dinner to-night celebrating the conclusion of the deliberations of the Allied Maritime Transport Council in London, made an announcement respecting the pooling of allied food supplies and of allied munitions.

Incidentally Lord Robert paid a warm tribute to Walter Hines Page, the retiring American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, who, he said, had done so much to assist the allied cause. Following are salient passages from the speech:

"The Allied Maritime and Transport Council was established last December at a meeting of all the Allies. It has grown and its organization has been completed but its central principle remains what it always was, the necessity of allied control for allied supplies."

"We have seen lately much to cheer us. But that is no reason for diminished effort, but rather for increased effort. Now is the time to strike a definite and final blow at our enemies. So far as the actual fighting is concerned that is in other hands, which give us no anxiety. It is in our hands to secure the victory over the enemy. But if we are to succeed despite our freedom we must be prepared to scrap national prejudice, national sentiment and even, I would say, national interests."

"The sufferings of France and Italy, not to speak of the smaller Allies, such as Belgium, have been greater than our own. That makes all the more necessary the pooling of our resources, if our sacrifices are to be in any degree equal. The principal organization that we are pressing is control of allied shipping, examination and control of allied needs, and also of resources to supply those needs. It is the duty of every ally to contribute to every effort."

"President Wilson's action in again naming the 1918 price for wheat for next year's crop is a timely and a disappointment to the members of Congress and the representatives of the Farmers Association, who have sought since last spring to get a higher price than \$2.20 a bushel through legislation in Congress."

"We have done a great deal. It is well that everybody should know, even that our enemies should know, how much we have done. The best example of our efforts in the matter of allied needs and supply has been the wheat executive. It has done wonderful work."

"I feel confident that with this preliminary fixed guarantee and with the assurance that justice will in any event be done to the grower, he will continue the fine patriotic effort by which he has served the country hitherto; that the German people will have acted prudently and that the consumer will be satisfied that his interests are not unduly sacrificed, but just and exhausted."

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BERLIN WILL BREAK IF SPAIN USES SHIPS

Expected to Act if Seized Vessels Put to Sea.

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LONDON, Sept. 2.—The action of the Madrid Government in seizing an interned German steamship as compensation for the destruction of the Spanish ship Atxerri Mendiz has brought Spanish-German relations to a critical point, reports from Madrid indicate.

It is also said the anti-German feeling has increased to such an extent that the Government is drastically enforcing the espionage laws to prevent an outbreak that might compromise Spain's neutrality. The law guaranteeing the liberty of the press has been temporarily suspended in order to head off inflammatory publications.

Spain is in close touch with diplomatic circles in London said. "The situation is very difficult. The Spanish Government has striven earnestly to remain neutral, but the outrages committed against our neutrality have compelled us to act. The Government has the support of the Spanish people. Everybody in Spain, despite the German propaganda, is indignant that our shipping should be sunk, and resentful against the German outrages run high."

"It is diplomatic circles here it is believed that so long as Spain refrains from using the seized ship an actual rupture may be avoided, but should the German ship be sent to sea under Spanish flag a break is regarded as inevitable."

HARD AS STEEL, SAYS KAISER.

Again Tells People Nation is Fighting for Its "Rights."

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2.—Emperor William, replying to a message from the municipality of Berlin on Sedan Day, said:

"I know that the whole brave German people are ready for all sacrifices; that it is at one with me in the firm determination to obtain an honorable peace. No other people is able to accomplish what the Germans have done at the front and at home in herculean energy, and in the most dangerous position; and I would not give him a rifle until he had learned the spirit of patriotism. Any man who lays off his arms is a traitor to his fellow Germans in France, a traitor to the men who need all the help we can give them."

"On the other hand you, whom I am convinced represent the enormous majority of the shipyard workers, you who are doing your utmost night and day, week in and week out, stand on the honor roll of American citizenship as second only to our troops in France, and I honor you. I am proud beyond measure that I am your fellow countryman. The army we have in France has been put there only because the British furnished us 60 per cent. of the tonnage needed to ferry them across. From now on American shipbuilders must bear this burden. Therefore any limitation of output in our shipyards is a crime against the country."

"Any union rule or workmen's agreement to limit the output in shipyards should be treated as a criminal act of treason. Pershing's men are not limiting their output. Shame and disgrace should be the portion of any man who here at home limits the output necessary to make the blood and labor of our soldiers at the front of avail."

"It is the patriotic duty of men in the less essential industries to leave those industries and to come to the shipyards and to place their technical skill at the service of their country in the way which will best help to win the war. Shipbuilding is the neck of our industrial bottle so far as this war is concerned. Let every man fit to work in a shipyard go to the shipyard nearest to him to help out in our great need for skilled labor."

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